The Pyongyang Times

No. 41 (411) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the vacationing group of Party workers of the Communist Party of China after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Federal Assembly of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 15 the delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Alois Jindra, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, head of the delegation, and members of the delegation—Comrade Jan Janik, Member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Member of the Presidium and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, Comrade Francisek Straka, Vice-Chairman of the National Chamber of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Member of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly and Chairman of the Agricultural and Public Catering Committee of the National Chamber, Comrade Miroslav Mamula, Member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chief Secretary of the North Morava Provincial Party Committee, Comrade Olga Vackova, Member of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Vice-Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the National Chamber and General Secretary of the Women's Council, Comrade Jan Stencl, Member of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party and First Vice-Chairman of the Slovak National Council, Comrade Oldrich Volenik, First Vice-Chairman of the Czech National Council, and Comrade Dana Kancirova, Member of the External Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Present there were Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Ryo Jung, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairman of the Control Committee of the Party Central Committee and Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Duk Ran, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union; and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Josef Grosser, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to our country, was also on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the Chairman of the Democratic Women's Union of Austria after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Chairman of Democratic Women's Union of Austria

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 16 Irma Schwager, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria and Chairman of the Democratic Women's Union of Austria, on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, was present on the occasion.

Also present there were Kim Yun Son, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Li Jong Sun, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guest.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Vacationing Group of C.P.C. Party Workers

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 15 the vacationing group of Party workers of the Communist Party of China staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the vacationing group with Comrade Wang Shou-tao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Party Committee, as its head and with Comrade Kuo Yu-ieng, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and a leading member of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee, as its deputy head.

Present there were Comrade General O. Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee; and Comrade Kang Song San, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country, was also on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Luncheon in Honour of Vacationing Group of C.P.C. Party Workers

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a luncheon on September 15 in honour of the vacationing group of Party workers of the Communist Party of China staying in our country.

Invited on the occasion were the members of the vacationing group with Comrade Wang Shou-tao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Party Committee, as its head and with Comrade Kuo Yu-feng, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and a leading member of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee, as its deputy head.

Present there were Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee; and Comrade Kang Song San, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also entertained there was Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Farewell Banquet for Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, and Korean Press Corps from Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a grand farewell banquet on the evening of September 20 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and adviser of our side to the full-dress north-south Red Cross talks, and the Korean press corps from Japan.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, who attended the full-dress north-south Red Cross talks as an adviser to the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade O Tae Bong, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Pak Yong Sun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ministers of the Cabinet, and other responsible functionaries of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible personages in the fields of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also present there were Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society to the full-dress north-south Red Cross talks, and members of the delegation and its advisers.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, appeared in the banquet hall in company with Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan amid the loud strains of welcome music, the entire attendants of the banquet rose to their feet and warmly welcomed them with a prolonged, thunderous applause.

The banquet opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, spoke at the banquet.

The entire attendants of the banquet drank a toast to the long life in good health of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

They also drank a toast to the greater success of Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su who is infinitely loyal to the Leader and other Chongryon functionaries and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan in their patriotic work.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the infinite reverence of the attendants for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and benevolent father, who, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the people, has been devoting his whole life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland, the freedom and liberation of the people, the reunification of the country and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. All the attendants confirmed their determination full of ardent loyalty to devote their all to the persistent struggle for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the generations to come along the one road of revolution indicated by the Leader, cherishing deep in their hearts the high honour and pride of being the revolutionary soldiers of the Leader.

The Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams sent by Comrade **Enrico Berlinguer**, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Comrade **Santiago Carrillo**, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and Comrade **Ali Yata**, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Liberation and Socialist Party of Morocco, supporting and welcoming the north-south joint statement; a message sent by **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in congratulation of the opening in Pyongyang of the first session of the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations; and a message of thanks sent by Comrade **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, upon his return home from the visit to our country.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 24th birthday of the DPRK from **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; from **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; from **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; from **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; from **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; and from **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to the latter's message greeting the first session of the north-south full-dress Red Cross talks held in Pyongyang; a message of greetings to **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the DPRK and the Republic of Senegal; and a message of greetings to **Tomomi Narita**, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday.

A Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (3)

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Unites Youth and Students in Organizations and Rouses Them to Anti-Japanese Struggle

On display in halls No. 5 and 6 of the Korean Revolution Museum are the materials showing the fact that in the early stage of his revolutionary activities the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rallied the youth and students into organizations and roused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

In the latter half of the 1920's the Leader pioneered a new path of the communist movement and national liberation struggle of Korea through thorny fields.

On October 17, 1926 the Leader formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union ("T.D."—abbreviated from the Korean pronunciation), the first revolutionary youth organization in our country guided by Marxism-Leninism.

Exhibited in the museum is the picture showing Comrade Kim Il Sung organizing the Down-With-Imperialism Union. The formation of the "T.D." marked the beginning of his revolutionary activities and the start of the genuine revolutionary history of the Korean people. The picture vividly reflects this great event.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following vein:

...The aims of the "T.D." are to struggle for building socialism and communism in Korea in the future, and for the present, to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea...To this end we must above all study progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism and increase the forces of the organization....

The programme of struggle of the "T.D." set forth by the Leader is a Marxist-Leninist programme which most correctly defined the final aim and the immediate task of the Korean revolution and ways for their implementation for the first time on the basis of a scientific analysis of the then social and economic conditions and class relations in our country.

The formation of the "T.D." was, indeed, the new starting point for the development of the communist movement and the national liberation struggle in our country and was a historic event announcing the appearance on the arena of struggle of a new generation of Communists.

Also on show in the museum is "The Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad" (Vol. I) published in south Korea in December 1945. Its chapter with the heading "The 'T.D.' and Kim Il Sung" says:

"It was 1926....

"In the pure heart of Kim Il Sung who had just come to gain social consciousness, there rose a wave of anguish. In the nationalist movement at that time there was not only a strong trend of shifting from the previous tendency of patriotism towards the revolutionary stage. All the nationalist movement organizations made redoubled efforts to promote the formation of a single front. The theoretical confrontation of the Hyobi-hoe (Consultation Council) and the Chok-songhoe (Promotion Association) within the Chongui-bu (Department of Justice) meant an advancement in the formation of this front. Meanwhile, the socialist movement made its debut....

"The boy Kim Il Sung's brain, nay, the conciousness of student Kim Song Ju was critical of these two social tendencies, and he realized that he would be able to attain his end in the future through his independent development.

"...He organized the 'T.D.'—'Down-With-Imperialism Union'—rejecting the infantile Right and 'Left' trends.... Much was expected from Kim Il Sung, and the activities of this organization were positive. The support of the masses for Kim Il Sung, a man of passion, a man of emotions, was also great...."

What arouses great interest of the visitors are the materials showing the fact that the Leader carried on energetic activities rallying youth and students into organizations and rousing them to the anti-Japanese struggle to attain the goal of struggle of the "T.D." and the pictures of the Leader making a deep study of Marxism-Leninism and giving the masses a lecture on it.

I proceeded to the place where on display are the materials showing the revolutionary activities the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted with Kirin as the centre.

In January 1927 he went to Kirin and, attending the Yuwen Middle School, had a deeper grasp of Marxism-Leninism, energetically explained and propagated it to the youth and students and boldly embodied it in his practical activities.

Exhibited in the museum is a reminiscence of an organization member who was taught by the Leader at the time. It says:

"Each time he guided us in our studies, Mr. Kim Song Ju told us that the most important thing is not only to have a deep grasp of the Marxist-Leninist theories but also to study them in combination with the Korean revolution. And he always explained these theories to us linking them with the realities of the Korean revolution."

...If we are to smash Japanese scoundrels and win the country's independence, we must first of all unite the masses who love the country....Let's all unite our forces and rise in the revolutionary struggle.... Young men and women should join in the youth organizations, children in children's organizations and women in women's organizations, and all should fight more resolutely against the Japanese imperialists and class enemies....

The Leader rallied all sections of children and youth into various revolutionary organizations and in the summer of 1927 he formed the Young Communist League of Korea with the core elements of the Anti-imperialist Youth League ("T.D." was renamed the Anti-imperialist Youth League later to rally broader sections of youth and students—Ed.) as its backbone.

Dwelling upon the Young Communist League of Korea, the curator said:

The YCLK was a vanguard organization which ensured unified leadership for the legal and illegal mass organizations of children and youth under the guidance of the Leader.

Admitting to its ranks fine youth and students the YCLK gradually extended its organizational network to vast areas and solidified itself into a militant, revolutionary organization. And through the actual struggle the YCLK reared its members and progressive youth and students into true revolutionaries.

The Leader dispatched the core elements of the YCLK to many rural villages to revolutionize the masses of the peasants. He set up schools and educated children and youth in a revolutionary way and he himself went out to villages to guide the work of the revolutionary organizations.

Listening with attention to the curator, I saw the picture showing the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding a YCLK meeting and a ladder by which he climbed down to the basement of Yaowang-miao Temple at the Peishan Park, in Kirin, the basement he used as a secret meeting place when guiding the work of the YCLK. The picture and ladder more vividly reminded me of the energetic activities he carried on to lead the youth along the path of revolution.

The Japanese imperialists concluded a secret agreement with the Chinese reactionary warlord authorities and were on a rampage to repress the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people, but he aroused broad masses including youth and students to a more valorous struggle in defiance of any suppression by the enemy.

The picture of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung leading the school strike shows the fact that in the summer of 1928 he, bringing into action the YCLK organization, unfolded a struggle in the Yuwen Middle School against the criminal act of the warlord authorities and the reactionary teachers trampling upon the democratic rights of the students.

And in the autumn of the same year he organized and led a vigorous anti-Japanese demonstrations of youth and students in Kirin against the building of the Kirin-Hoeryong railway line started by the Japanese imperialists for the purpose of seizing Manchuria and a struggle to boycott Japanese goods.

The November 2, 1928, issue of **Tong-a Ilbo** carried a report describing this struggle. The story was headlined: "Anti-Japanese Struggle in Kirin Assumes Serious Proportions over the Extension of Kirin-Tunhua Railway Line and Other Problems; Students Demonstrate Daily; Anti-Japanese Movement in Tienchin Also Serious for Several Days Running." The same paper, in its November 13 issue, also reported on the students struggle at Harbin, under the headline: "Anti-Japanese Student Bodies in Harbin Step Up Opposition against Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Line; Clash with Police on 9th; 148 Wounded."

The materials on show in the museum made me feel as if I saw with my own eyes the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people which spread like a prairie fire shaking the vast area of Northeast China at the time.

Hong Rae Hui

Comrade Kim Il Sung, standing in the van of youth and students, organizes and leads them to a mass struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project undertaken by the Japanese imperialists for invasion of Manchuria

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Letters and Telegrams from Foreign Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received from various countries of the world congratulatory letters and telegrams which supported and welcomed the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by him.

These congratulatory letters and telegrams came from the "Study Committee of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association, and Mushahid Hussein Said, Chairman, and Mosakek Ahad Shah, Secretary General, of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association; the members of the "Study Committee of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in South-east Asia; Johnson Omo Tocio on behalf of the Progressive Youth Committee for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung; Shigeyoshi Izumi, Captain of the Japanese ship "Kofuku-maru," on behalf of the members of the "Reading Circle of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung;" the members of the "African Group for Study of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung;" the "Study Group of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Copenhagen; Abdul Hamid Nasser, Chairman of the "Committee for Translating and Publishing Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works" in Beirut; Innari Sayokinen, Chairman of the Turuku Branch of the Finland-Korea Association; "the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country;" the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; Wolfgang Klein Nerd, Chief of the "Committee of Anti-imperialist Struggle for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in Austria; Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Peregum Mauses, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee; Tosten Branst Tom, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association; Angel Castro Rabareyo, Chairman, and Geraro Carnero Checa, General Secretary, of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; and Christina Nord Gren Ra, General Secretary of the Finland-Korea Association.

Congratulatory letters and telegrams also came to the Leader from D.P. Maheshwari, Chairman of the "World Federation for Co-operation and Cultural Relations" in India; R.P.S. Lasore, Secretary General of the Association for People's Welfare in Neinagel District, India; Ignacio Mejia, Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, on behalf of the Youth Department of the Dominican Communist Party; Da Ya Nidi Sharma, Member of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal and Member of the Royal Council; Gopal Tasresta, Chairman of the Nepalese Journalists Association and Editor-in-Chief of the Nepalese daily **The Commoner**; Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Youth of the Mauritanian People's Party; the Pakistan Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Mamadou Undi Aye, Deputy General Secretary of the All African Trade Unions; Shafiq Arshidat, General Secretary of the Arab Lawyers' Association; Gobin Dabiyogi, Chief Editor of the Nepalese weekly "Matribhumi;" the Lahore Lawyers' Association; Adam Gertinizan, General Secretary of the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce, on behalf of its Secretariat; E.M. Fasilanodia on behalf of the Chief Representative of the Zimbabwe Liberation Front in Dar Es Salaam; the Iraqi Office of the Front of the Palestine People's Struggle; Lanber Keipuri, Secretary General of the Delhi Workers Federation in New Delhi; Pinto Dakora, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; Hugo Moreno Jeralta, Representative of the Northern University of Chile; Mineharu Kuji, Captain of the Japanese ship "Dainichi-maru," on behalf of its crew; Kazuo Yamaguchi, Director of the Daiichi Bussan Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan; Kazuo Takae, Director of the Tokyo Trading Co., Ltd., Japan, on behalf of its office workers and crew of its ship "Tokyo-maru;" Masashige Hasunaka, Captain of "Zosan-maru" belonging to the Shinwa Shipping Co., Ltd., Japan, on behalf of her crew; and Ho Kin Shin, representative of the ship owner, on behalf of the crew of the S.S. "Universal" belonging to the Cosmos Shipping Company of Singapore.

The letter to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Innari Sayokinen, Chairman of the Turuku Branch of the Finland-Korea Association, says:

"The recent publication of the north-south joint statement reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is a brilliant victory of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country laid down by Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

It is also an epochal event which made a great breakthrough for accelerating the country's reunification, the long-cherished national desire of the Korean people, and a historic milestone which opened up a bright vista for reunification.

We heartily wish Korea to be reunified at the earliest possible date according to the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country put forward by Your Excellency Premier.

The telegram from D.P. Maheshwari, Chairman of the "World Federation for Cooperation and Cultural Relations" in India, reads:

The recent announcement of the north-south joint statement was an epochal event which opened a new phase in pulling down the barrier standing between the north and the south for 27 years and in achieving the reunification of the country, and it is a great victory of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

It is a great victory of the line of independent, peaceful reunification set forth by you, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and the great Leader of the revolution, and a brilliant fruition of the national salvation proposals repeatedly clarified by you.

We consider that there is no ground or reason for the U.S. imperialist aggression army to stay in south Korea any longer, since the Koreans have sat down together for the solution of the Korean problem.

We hold that the Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves, the U.S. troops must get out of south Korea immediately and the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be disbanded at once.

We reverentially wish Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, good health and a long life for the accomplishment of the reunification of Korea and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

How Korean People's Revolutionary Army Observed Mass Discipline

During the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army strengthened the ties of kinship with the masses of the people by voluntarily observing revolutionary mass discipline at any time and at any place. And he personally educated his men by practical examples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to this effect:

...One of the most important things in the discipline of the Revolutionary Army is mass discipline. It is because as fish cannot live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without the people even for a moment. If the Revolutionary Armymen infringed upon the interests of the masses even a little, this would do harm to the revolution, no matter how many enemies they killed....

Whole-heartedly upholding the teaching given by the Leader, men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought in defence of the interests of the people and strictly observed mass discipline under any difficult circumstances and gave full play to the lofty revolutionary spirit of unity between the army and the people.

Men of KPRA Observed Mass Discipline Voluntarily at All Times

Men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were modest and courteous and paid due regard to local customs at any time and at any place.

It happened in the early spring of 1933 when a KPRA unit led by Comrade Kim Il Sung spent a night in front of a poor peasant's house on the bank of the River Tumangang.

To take a rest men of the KPRA knocked at the door to see the master of the house. Nobody showed up although there were signs of life inside the house. But no one attempted to go inside the house without permission of the master.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took off his overcoat and personally put it over the wounded. And saying that when it is cold to take some sort of physical exercise is better than sitting about doing nothing, he personally took up an ax and chopped firewood. All the armymen followed him, some clearing off the snow around the house, others sweeping the yard and still others bringing firewood and building a fire.

At first the master of the house took the men of the KPRA for the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops. So he kept himself inside the house. It was after he saw an unexpected scene going on outside that he came out and led the men of the KPRA into the room with joy and opened his heart to them. Having learned that the man who was chopping firewood was General Kim Il Sung, the master of the house took hold of the skirts of the coat of the Leader and shed tears of emotion, repeatedly saying: "How can you Commander chop firewood?" "How can you Commander do such work?"

The Leader warmly grasping the hands of the old man said: **"The Commander is also a son of the people. There is no reason why I shouldn't do things that the people do."**

Deeply moved by his words, the old man helped the guerilla army in all sincerity. He asked the armymen to spend one night more at his home and was very reluctant to part with them.

Men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army behaved themselves with the greatest circumspection in their relation with the masses, even in a word and act.

Everywhere they went, they treated old men and seniors kindly addressing them in terms of respect without fail. They treated children just like their real brothers. And they refrained from using words difficult for the masses to understand.

Even at the time when they were carrying on activities in the populated areas to do mass work, obtain food and discharge reconnoitering duties, they tried their hardest not to give them trouble.

It happened in October 1936 when a Korean People's Revolutionary Army unit was billeted at a place near Jiyanggai, Erhshihtaokou of Changpai county. One day it received from the inhabitants of Yaksudong an ox as a gift with their best wishes.

Comrade Kim Il Sung closely examined the bridle of the ox and the bells and coins attached to it one by one and told his men to return the ox to its owner at once.

Explaining the reason for its return to the owner, he said that this is not from the ignorance of the people's sincerity but is the duty of the guerillas fighting for the people. And this, he added, is because the owner obviously has deep attachment for the ox and the future of the people's life of Yaksudong depends on it.

He said that if men of the KPRA slaughter the ox simply on the ground that it was sent by the people as a token of sincerity, the owner of the ox and other peasants of Yaksudong will be taking its place in doing work from tomorrow on and then men of the KPRA will only be causing them greater suffering and difficulty in their living by accepting their gift.

Touched by the lofty will of the Leader who showed deep concern for the interests and the living conditions of the people and loved them at all times, men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army renewed their firm resolve to think and act from the standpoint of loving the people and valuing their interests.

When they borrowed a thing from the people, men of the KPRA sent it back to its owner in time without fail. And when the thing they borrowed was damaged, they repaired it to the original state before they returned it to its owner. In an unavoidable case they apologized for its damage and paid the owner profusely.

In this way men of the KPRA regarded the people's suffering as their own, observed mass discipline voluntarily at any time and at any place and never troubled the people nor brought any loss on the people.

Men of the KPRA Thought of People's Interests First under Any Difficult Circumstances

Men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army thought of the interests of the people first not only in their daily life but also under any difficult battle circumstances and living conditions.

It happened in July 1935 when the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were stationed in an out-of-the-way village in Shantungtun in Ningan county. The enemy troops attacked the village all of a sudden.

Under the tense battle situation the men of the KPRA could have easily annihilated the enemy if they had fought relying on the earthen castle and wall of the village.

But they could not bring loss on the people, no matter how favourable it might make the battle situation.

As ordered by Comrade Commander, men of the KPRA lured the enemy troops away from the village braving the danger and wiped them out there.

So, that day men of the KPRA had to fight the battle under a very unfavourable condition, but they did not bring any loss on the people and won victory in the battle.

Not to cause loss to the people, sometimes the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped battle for a while and changed tactics or evacuated the people to a safety area before fighting the enemy.

It happened during the Hungtoushan battle in February 1937. When the battle was at its height, Comrade Commander suddenly ordered his men to stop shooting. It was because the enemy troops were coming with people at the head as their "bullet-shield." They were well aware that men of the KPRA valued the lives and properties of the people most. As soon as men of the KPRA stopped shooting, the enemy troops began to take flight hurry-scurry. Comrade Commander gave a charging order immediately and made the KPRA annihilate the enemy troops with the bayonet.

That day men of the KPRA wiped out all the enemy troops without causing any loss to the people who were in danger of death, forced to be the "bullet-shield" of the enemy.

Men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to spend on empty stomach for several days when their provisions ran out. Even under such a difficult condition, they never touched the property of the people.

In case they had to take provisions without permission of its owner, they tried their hardest not to give any loss to the people.

In the spring of 1941 a small unit of the KPRA engaged in an operation for obtaining food found a small amount of rice and a potato cellar near a vacant house in a ravine in Wangching county. They waited for more than ten days hoping the owner would turn up but in vain. Before they left carrying rice and potato with them, they put some money there for payment.

As mentioned above, in the whole period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army consistently waged a bloody struggle in defence of the interest of the people and in any adversity they did not encroach upon the interests of the people and strictly observed mass discipline.

The people loved men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as their real sons and daughters and actively supported and helped the guerillas at the risk of their lives.

It was because the purpose and mission of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a genuine people's armed force, completely coincided with the aspiration and interest of the people.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army and people fought in a body under the personal guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. The lofty revolutionary spirit of unity between the army and the people is now brilliantly being inherited and developed by our Party.

Giving full play to the virtue of unity between the army and the people as displayed by the men of KPRA, our People's Armymen and people are splendidly embodying it in their actual life.

Li Chang Gyu

"Name of General KIM IL SUNG Is Symbol of Our Bright Future and Leads Us to Truthful Life"

On September 19 the "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" in south Korea broadcasted on the feelings of infinite reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people and the great sun of our nation — sentiments mounting ever higher among the south Korean people since the second session of the north-south Red Cross talks held in Seoul.

A Mr. Im (63), a peasant living in Munsan-myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, frankly expressed his impressions:

"At the news of the delegation coming from the north, I turned up early in the morning at the highway and waited for them. The moment when the cars passed before us, carrying the honourable guests sent by General Kim Il Sung, I felt something swelling in my heart and tears welling in my eyes. Involuntarily I sent up cheers, raising my hands and shouting in my mind 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!'

Perhaps, all those who shouted 'Reunification! Reunification!' felt the same."

Indeed, the hearts of us popular masses greeting the mission from the north were full of the feelings of respect and adoration of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, in the grim days of Japanese imperialist rule when the land of our forefathers was trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists and the dark cloud of national ruin hung heavily over the heads of our people, created the great idea of *Juche* and, under the banner of this idea, raised high the sacred torch of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, bringing the hope of national resurrection and the dawn of national liberation to the hearts of the entire nation, and who, after liberating the nation, has been working night and day to save the masses in the south from the calamities and sufferings caused by territorial division.

A certain Pak (18), a student of a high school in Seoul, went to the vicinity of the Choson Hotel, the site of conference, on the 13th and watched for a chance to see delegates from the north. He who had his dream come true had this to say:

"I was lucky to have met and talked in person with the guests from the north. They were wearing on their chests badges inscribed with the portrait of General Kim Il Sung. I had seen the General on the screen and television.

I had also been told by my parents the legendary tale of General Kim Il Sung.

General Kim Il Sung is indeed the sun of our nation and the symbol of the highest honour of our nation."

A Mr. Shin (39), an iron worker dwelling in Royangjin, Yongdungpo District, Seoul, expressed his regret that he failed to see the representatives from the north.

"I know the personages from the north have all grown up and live under the care of General Kim Il Sung. I'm awfully sorry I couldn't see them.

But, when I think of the approach of the day when we, too, will live, just as they do, under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, I feel much relieved.

Because we firmly believe that the day will come without fail, we can endure the hunger and poverty, though our life now is no more than an animal existence.

The name of the General is the symbol of our bright future and leads us to a truthful life even in the wretchedness, and to the day of happiness."

It is the really greatest honour and glory that our nation is under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who is highly respected by the progressive people the world over as the "greatest genius mankind has ever produced in the 20th century" and as the greatest thinker and theoretician in our time.

A certain journalist in Seoul who had the chance of contacts with his colleagues from the north said:

"Whenever I was told of General Kim Il Sung by the press representatives from the north, I was overcome with surging emotions, reminded of the legendary tales of the General which I had heard in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. Why should we be ignorant of Premier Kim Il Sung when the press circles of the whole world are vying with each other in reporting of his greatness, intelligence, noble character and traits?

Despite the difference in their colours and languages, the progressive people on the five continents are unanimous in their eagerness for the study of the *Juche* idea. Yet we are unfortunate to find ourselves in a world which even forbids writing about the *Juche* idea. This is really painful for us men of the press.

This stifling fascist whirlwind, however, cannot last infinitely.

Through my work this time with the press representatives from the north, I came to have a firm conviction that before long we, too, shall be able to write about Premier Kim Il Sung freely, with badges of his noble image on our breasts.

Now I know well what should be the attitude of the men of the press and intellectuals in general at this historic juncture when the door of north-south dialogue and visits is open."

During their short stay of five days, the delegation from the north imprinted indelible image of the great sun of our nation Comrade Kim Il Sung and planted his revolutionary ideas deep in the hearts of the masses of the entire people and provided added stimulus to their ardent feelings of respect and reverence for the Leader.

That is why even a Japanese newsman who has been to Seoul for the coverage of talks expressed his impression of the delegation:

"The fact that such a large group of people, 84 persons to be exact, came to Seoul proudly with the badges of Premier Kim Il Sung on their breasts means a great victory for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

During and since the last talks, the south Korean rulers have foolishly attempted to stamp out the masses' feelings of boundless adoration of the sun of our nation Comrade Kim Il Sung at the point of bayonet and tried to prevent the steady progress and prosperity in the north under his wise leadership from being known to the south.

Bayonets, however, cannot hide the sun nor can shackles check the dynamic currents of a big river.

With the Seoul talks as an occasion, the sun of our nation Marshal Kim Il Sung shines ever brighter bringing his warm love all over the land of Korea penetrating the barrier dividing the territory, and the masses' longing for the north has grown intenser than ever.

Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, and Korean Press Corps from Japan

Leave Here after Visiting Homeland

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), who visited the homeland on August 25 to attend the historic north-south Red Cross full-dress talks as an adviser of our side thanks to the solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service, which also came to the homeland to cover the full-dress talks, carried out their tasks successfully and left here for Japan on September 21 aboard the special plane personally provided by the Leader.

In the homeland, they spent days full of emotions and joy, embraced to the bosom of the fatherly Leader and under his warm, affectionate care.

During their visit, they had the honour of being received by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and invited to the welcome and farewell banquets arranged personally by him.

And in the presence of the Leader they enjoyed the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classical masterpiece with the same title and saw a combined art performance given by the art circle members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

They visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the benevolent father of our people and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, was born and spent his childhood. And they called at the historic site of Ponghwa associated with the undying revolutionary exploits performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of the Leader and the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, and the Korean Revolution Museum, an immortal great monument of the Korean revolution.

Looking around them, they were overwhelmed with the feelings of infinite respect and reverence for the fatherly Leader and firmly made up their minds to follow him till the end of the sun and the moon, add lustre to his great revolutionary ideas and immortal feats from generation to generation and remain loyal to him forever.

While in the homeland, they attended welcome mass meetings held in Pyongyang, Hamhung and Sariwon.

The Pyongyang city mass meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. Respectfully placed among fragrant flowers on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity with the undying beacon of the idea.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Kim Jung Rin, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum, O Tae Bong and Hong Won Gil and other leading functionaries of the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech at the meeting.

Authorized by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and authorized by the Party and Government, he, together with the entire people in the homeland, warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the Korean press corps from Japan and sent greetings of compatriotic love to Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su and the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan.

In his speech, he referred to the epoch-making changes effected in our country thanks to the immortal *Juche* idea of the Leader and his wise leadership. He also pointed to the fact that under the guidance of Chongryon the compatriots in Japan rendered great meritorious services to the fatherland and the nation through their consistent patriotic activities solely with infinite loyalty to the Leader, not vacillating in the least even in the capitalist environments.

In conclusion, he expressed the firm belief that Chongryon will persistently struggle for defending democratic national rights and realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and for strengthening international relations with the progressive peoples of the world including the Japanese people, and stated: The entire people in the homeland will always give active support and encouragement to the righteous patriotic activities of the compatriots in Japan, the legitimate overseas citizens of a sovereign state.

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, spoke next at the meeting.

After noting that from the first moment they went on a trip to the homeland, the fatherly Leader showed great care and concern for them, he, expressing the unanimous ardent loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the benevolent father of our people, who embraces the entire fellow countrymen in Japan in his broad bosom and looks after them with utmost affection.

After referring to the prosperity and development of the fatherland and to the proud achievements gained by Chongryon and the Koreans in Japan, he said that all these victories are a victory of the great *Juche* idea and an outcome of the wise leadership and parental care of the Leader.

In conclusion he stressed: The entire functionaries of Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan, wholeheartedly upholding the instruction of the great Leader, will, first of all, arm themselves more firmly with the immortal *Juche* idea of the Leader, an undying beacon indicating the road of victory for the Korean revolution and the movement of the Koreans in Japan, and will rally steel-strong around the Leader with one ideology and one will and remain loyal to the Leader forever, following him till the end of the sun and the moon.

The meeting closed with the playing of the song "Long life and good health to the Leader."

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan made a local inspection tour while in the homeland.

In the industrial city of Hamhung, they were invited to attend a meeting held in their honour.

The Hamhung plaza was packed to overflowing with tens of thousands of working people and students who have always supported and encouraged in every way the struggle of the Korean compatriots in Japan under the sunshine of the *Juche* idea of the Leader and his affectionate favour.

At the meeting, speeches were made by Kim Se Bong, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee.

Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan went to the Banryongsan hill in the city and laid a basket of flowers in front of the reverently-placed statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, with the feelings of boundless respect and allegiance.

They also visited the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant, February 8 Vinalon Factory, Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill, Hamhung Honoured Disabled Soldiers Plastic Daily Necessities Factory and the Red Flag Suhung Cooperative Farm in Hungsang county, South Hamgyong Province.

Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the Korean press corps from Japan paid a visit to the hero city, Wonsan, too.

Upon their arrival in the city, they first placed a basket of flowers before the statue of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected reverently at the Haean plaza, as a token of the loyalty of all the Korean compatriots in Japan.

During their stay in the city, they went to see the Chollima Central Songdowon Young Pioneers Camp, Chollima June 4 Rolling Stock Factory and Twice Chollima Wonsan Secondary School.

They visited Sariwon city, a gateway to Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and Kaesong city near the Military Demarcation Line.

In Sariwon, they first went up the Sangmaesan hill and put a basket of flowers in front of the reverentially-placed statue of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the feelings of infinite veneration and fidelity.

While staying in the homeland, Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, and the Korean press corps from Japan inspected the Aeguk Knitwear Factory (presented by Chongryon) and the Combined Printing Works in Pyongyang. And they enjoyed the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" and saw an art performance given by the Mansudae Art Troupe. They were entertained to banquets on a number of occasions.

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, and the Korean press corps from Japan are accorded an enthusiastic welcome by Wonsan citizens

First Vice-Chairman Kim Byong Sik of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee and the Korean press corps from Japan go on a return trip

The Great Juche Idea of the Leader Is the Guiding Principle of Revolution and Construction in Our Country

Answers of the Leader to Questions Raised by Journalists of Japanese Newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun" Evokes Widespread Repercussions among People of Broad Strata

"On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the DPRK Government's Internal and External Policies," answers of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**, has stirred up infinite emotion and excitement among the entire people and inspired them with fresh fighting determination.

Kim Yong Mu, chief engineer of the Pyongyang Textile Mill said:

In his answers, the respected and beloved Leader expounded once again in a scientific way the essence of the great *Juche* idea, circumstances in which the *Juche* idea was put forward and questions of principle arising in establishing *Juche* and thereby more powerfully inspired our people to a new victory in the socialist construction of the country and in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands."

In the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great Leader created the great *Juche* idea, the Marxist-Leninist guiding idea to be firmly adhered to in the revolution and construction and an ever-victorious idea guaranteeing all victories.

Under the wise guidance of the Leader, our people have smashed all the manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad and won a great victory by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, holding aloft the banner of the *Juche* idea.

By living up to the great *Juche* idea originated by the Leader and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiment, our people have won shining victory in the fields of political, economic, cultural and military affairs and converted our country, once backward and poor, into a powerful socialist industrial state with an independent and modern industry and developed agriculture in a short span of time.

All these victories and successes gained by our people signify a victory of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a brilliant fruit of the wise leadership of the Leader.

We are firmly convinced through our own experience that only by closely uniting around the Leader with him as the sole centre and having the attitude of master toward the revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of his *Juche* idea, can we be true to the revolutionary class to the end, creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to suit the requirements of the development of the revolution and to the actual conditions of our country and uninterruptedly push ahead with the revolution and construction.

Kim Yong Gwan, Chairman of the management board of the Chollima Mangyongdae Co-operative Farm, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, had this to say:

In his answers to the question raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**, the respected and beloved Leader once again expounded the question of accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In the answers, the Leader explicated in detail the three principles of national reunification and proposed such political negotiations as a joint conference of political parties and public organizations under the revolutionary banner of his *Juche* idea, can we be true to the revolutionary class to the end, creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to suit Korean "National Assemblymen" and an establishment of a north-south confederation as an immediate step to bring the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible.

This is the most realistic and fair and aboveboard proposal for realizing independent, peaceful national reunification, the supreme national aspiration and most ardent desire of our people, and enjoys the warm support and welcome of the entire people of north and south Korea.

Growing ever stronger is the desire of the people of north and south Korea to reunify the country by pulling down the artificial barriers created between the north and the south by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Nevertheless, even after the publication of the north-south joint statement, the Pak Jung Hi group are talking nonsense that the United Nations is not an outside force, that the U.S. troops should remain long in south Korea and that Korea's reunification should be realized through UN-supervised elections, ignoring the unanimous desire of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Pak Jung Hi group are twaddling that "strength" should be "built up" for north-south confrontation by reinforcing the military establishments on the front and in the rear and speeding up the modernization of equipment of their army and are staging military exercises more frequently.

This is a wanton violation of the unanimous aspiration and will of the entire people of north and south Korea, a grave act further aggravating the tension between the north and the south and an open challenge to our people.

We cannot tolerate the south Korean rulers committing such acts after they solemnly promised to the nation to faithfully implement the agreed points of the joint statement. We sternly denounce them.

Workers of the October 5 Electric Appliances Factory read together the answers of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by journalists of Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun"

His Warm Hand Reaches Underground Faces of Mines

Our workers and technicians of mines, ore and coal, celebrate with jubilation their holiday, miners' day (third Sunday of September), at a time when a great revolutionary upsurge is being effected throughout the country to successfully carry out the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of technical revolution.

Greeting the day, they feel an immense pride in enjoying their fill of happiness under the infinitely profound affection of the benevolent fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Leader said:

"Digging coal underground is hard work. Nevertheless, in the pre-liberation days coal miners engaged in this arduous work were treated even worse than other workers, as drudges doing the meanest job. But today, when the working people have become masters of the country, workers doing harder work receive more respect."

The Leader who always goes among the people and shares the sweet and bitter with them has shown his warm love and concern for our miners.

In March 1950 he visited the Holdong Mine travelling across high rugged mountains. He went down to a face 1,400 metres deep to see builders of vertical pits and ore cutters and shook their hands and encouraged them, saying they should have bold spirits as conquerors of the nature. Then he told them about what to do, stressing that it was important in the mining industry to push tunneling and preparatory work ahead of hewing.

And he told them that under Japanese imperialist rule miners had worked hard bending all day long in narrow pits without labour protection devices and that now under our people's power under which they had become the master of the state pits should be built larger so that they could work not bending and labour protection devices be fully provided for their safe work in pits.

When they met him at the face thousands of feet deep and felt his warm love for them, the miners shed tears of gratitude, thinking of their past life subjected to maltreatment and humiliation.

In March 1959 he visited the Aoji Colliery at the northern tip of our country. He minutely inquired about the coal production there and miners' life and went to the nursery to see children. In the evening a performance of art circles of miners was given at the workers' club. Though it was an amateurish one, he attended at the performance in person and gave them the words of praise.

The night advanced far, but he did not want to leave the colliery and made a round of the living quarters of workers to see whether they had any inconvenience in their life.

Satisfied to see their excellent housing and welfare, he made himself easy and smiled a bright smile, saying that the miners' life had become better.

Earlier, in July 1954 he called at this colliery and gave the historic teaching that the miners' day should be set and observed to promote the people's respect and regards for them working in the important domain of the national economy. That time, too, he made home-visits in the workers' settlement, attending to every corner of their life and instructed to provide a flat with a number of rooms to every miner so that he could live in fair comfort.

Such deep concern of his was paid not only for this colliery. Every mine and every worker in our country have received his solicitude.

Under his warm affection our miners who were subjected to all contempt and treated beneath human in the past have now become deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and to local power organs of various levels, Merited Miners and Labour Heroes and are taking an active part in the socio-political activities. They are provided with safe, cultured and sanitary labour conditions and the hewing work in underground faces becomes ever easier.

He saw to it that modern machines and equipment were preferentially supplied for the mechanization and automation of mining operations, all safety devices were ensured for the miners' sake and first-aid centres and ultraviolet lamps were set in pits for the protection of their health.

He took measures for giving miners paid leave of 28 days twice longer than other working people and for building a large number of sanatoria, rest homes and recuperation houses for their exclusive use.

Now they work quite easily with the help of modern machines and equipment at the mechanized or automated faces and slopes and enjoy an ample time of recreation.

They little dreamt of this in the days of Japanese imperialist rule when they drudged at narrow, dark pits carrying ores on their back.

Thanks to the close care of the Leader they lead an affluent and decent life. They dwell in apartment houses, not in shabby hovels in which they lived in the past. They, once inaccessible to hospital, receive free treatment at well-equipped hospitals or clinics in mines and workers' settlements.

From the early period of the building of a new society after liberation the Leader paid deep attention to the education of miners' children and had schools erected even in remote mine villages, so that they could study to the full without any inconvenience.

He also saw to it that meat and vegetable production bases were solidly built everywhere in mine areas for the improvement of their dietary life.

He supplied them with musical instruments and play things saying that they always should be cheerful in their life and sent many TV sets to them before anybody else when the TV broadcast started in our country.

Such instances are too numerous to cite.

Observing the miners' day our mining workers and technicians keenly feel again a great pride in living under the guidance of the fatherly Leader who loves them with warm care and strive for the pre-scheduled fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan with the resolve to live up to his solicitude.

Kim Su Yon

A Visit to the Hakpo Coal Mine

A few days ago I visited the Hakpo Coal Mine on the northern frontier of our country.

The workers and technicians of the mine, one of leading collieries in our country, were continuously effecting fresh prodigious innovations to carry out the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan set by our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ore mines and bituminous coal-mines should effect comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to semi-automation and automation. A decisive upswing should be brought about in mechanization at the anthracite mines which hold an overwhelming proportion in the coal output of our country and where the level of mechanization of work is low."

I climbed down to see the face where the comprehensive mechanization had been realized in hewing through a collective technical innovation.

A single worker was seen operating several cutters and a conveyor at the spacious face.

All work from hewing to hauling was done by button-push machines.

I met and talked with the pit's chief. According to him, true to the programmatic teachings of the Leader given at the Fifth Party Congress the workers and technicians of the colliery pooled their strength to comprehensively mechanize the hewing work and made a combined control console, applied automation in the locomotive haulage system and built a lot of highly efficient machines. As a result, the labour efficiency rose eight times against 1966.

Many difficulties cropped up in the process of comprehensive mechanization and automation of mining operations. But the workers here brought into full play their creative wisdom to overcome the difficulties and effect technical innovations successfully, out of the sheer desire to live up to the profound solicitudes of the fatherly Leader who has been concerned for freeing our miners from toilsome work at an earliest possible day.

When I chatted with him, hewing plows were buzzing cutting coal and the self-advancing supports were busy building iron roof-pillars.

Merited Miner Kim Chol Hwan, who has worked from the pre-liberation days, the days of Japanese imperialist rule, told me:

"Under Japanese imperialist rule we miners picked coal with mandrils in narrow and close rooms of face and carried coal on our back, going on all fours.... Profit-seeking capitalists made no labour protection device, and accidents occured in pits almost every day and injuries and the toll of life increased."

Explaining me about the bitterness of his labour life in the past, he referred to his hope-filled work of today:

"Under the socialist system set up by the Premier, we miners now work full of hope and lead a really happy life. At the historic Fifth Cougress of the Workers' Party of Korea the Premier set forth the task to raise the technological revolution onto a higher plane and opened up a new phase of automation age, so that all the working people may do easier and more efficient work."

True, to repay the fatherly Leader for his constant consideration to deliver the miners from arduous labour, the workers here were pitching in technical innovations at every work place, launching a vigorous labour struggle to fulfil their yearly plan by October 10 and attain by the year's end the production level of the end of 1973.

During the Six-Year Plan period this mine will, I was told, apply automation in all production processes.

Seeing the joyful and efficient work of the miners at the comprehensively mechanized and automated face, I clearly perceived the great vitality of the fatherly Leader's line of the three major tasks of technical revolution for emancipating all the working people from hard labour and left the mine.

Han Su Chon

Heartily upholding the teaching of the Leader, workers of the Kowon Colliery are overfulfilling their daily quotas while working with ease through active mechanization of pit operations

Power Industry Develops Apace

The electric power industry of our country is making rapid progress thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The annual output of electricity per head of the population amounts to 1,184 kwh.

This is to say that our country has reached the level of advanced industrial countries in the production of electric power.

Referring to the orientation for development of our power industry, Comrade Kim Il Sang, the great Leader of the revolution, said:

"In developing the power industry, we will hold fast to the policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations correctly with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power stations."

Wholeheartedly upholding this policy set forth by the Leader, our working people built large-scale hydroelectric power stations one after another by actively exploiting the abundant domestic resources of hydraulic power and constructed thermal power stations in combination with them.

As a result, in recent years alone, the Kanggye Youth Power Plant and the Unbong Power Plant have sprung up and a new power station now under construction in Sodusu at accelerated speed witnessed the first-stage operation.

Alongside large-scale hydroelectric power stations, more thermal power stations have come into being. The 500,000 kw-capacity Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant has been completed and the project of the Pukchang thermal power plant pushed ahead and in Unggi an oil power plant with a capacity of 100,000 kw is going up.

The share of thermal-power generation in the country's generating capacity this year is expected to be 38 per cent.

This is evidence that the one-sidedness of our power industry manifested in leaning upon hydraulic power has been overcome with the resultant qualitative consolidation of power bases.

In accordance with the Party's policy of building medium and small power stations side by side with large ones, hydroelectric and thermal power stations of medium and small scale have appeared in different areas, and they are now catering more satisfactorily to the local needs for electricity.

In the period of industrialization (1957-1970) alone, our rapidly-developed power industry did much towards assuring the annual rate of industrial growth as high as 19.1 per cent and made possible the splendid electrification in all branches of the national economy including railway transport and the rural economy.

Now electricity found its way into every part of the country, be it an obscure village deep in the recess of a mountain or an islet far off our coast. The yearly consumption of electricity in our countryside runs into 1,000 million kwh and the greater part of it is spent on production.

The 850 km long railway sections, among them the Pyongyang-Chongjin and Pyongyang-Simuiju sections, have been switched to electric traction, in consequence of which the electrification of major trunk lines have been wound up basically.

Our country has also solid bases of electric machine manufacture for the independent development of the power industry.

At present, our electric machine building industry mass-produces large turbo-generators, 220,000-volt transformers, turbines, thermo-turbines, electric motors of different types, extra-high-tension breaks, insulators, various kinds of measuring instruments, etc. It satisfies the home demand for them.

At power stations, the generating processes such as starting, stoppage and load regulation are automated with home-made production equipment and the remote control system has been introduced extensively.

A still brighter vista is opened before our power industry.

During the period of the Six-Year Plan, a new prospective plan, more electricity will be produced as those industrial branches which need large volume of electric power will be expanded, semi-automation and automation in all fields of the national economy be effected widely and the consumption of electricity by the population be increased sharply.

The acceleration of new power station projects will enable us to create 2.2 million more kw of generating capacity during the Six-Year Plan and the power output of our country will rise to 28,000,000,000-30,000,000,000 kwh in 1976.

During this period, the Sodusu power station will be brought to completion and a new power station—the Kumsong hydroelectric power station—be constructed in Huichon.

Much efforts will be directed to the already undertaken construction of the Pukchang thermal power plant to create a 700,000 kw of generating capacity during the plan period.

Thermal power stations will newly be built in Unggi, Chongjin, Kaechon and Namhung districts. When they are completed, the proportion of thermal-power generation in the gross generating capacity will be more than 50 per cent.

The existing medium and small power stations will be operated on a normal basis and at the same time favourable spots will be harnessed and waste heat and excess heat at factories and enterprises be utilized to build more power stations of medium and small scale.

Pak Ju Sol

Part of the automated switchboard of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant

Socialist Construction on Upswing throughout Country, Hastening Independent National Reunification

Resolve for Increased Production

At the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out the tremendous successes made in implementing the Party's policy for peaceful national reunification and set forth the tasks for the period ahead.

True to the teachings of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the plenary meeting, the working people throughout the country are now firmly resolved to hasten the independent national reunification and effect a great upsurge in the socialist construction.

At an employees' meeting held in the Chollima Kangson Steel Plant, the workers and technicians pledged themselves, first of all, to be revolutionary fighters by arming themselves more solidly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, by defending him with their lives and by unconditionally carrying through his orders and instructions. They also expressed their firm determination to dedicate their all to strengthening the politico-ideological unity of the Party ranks based on the idea of *Juche*.

They registered firm resolves to unfold a widespread mass innovation movement and speed up comprehensive mechanization and automation, upholding the three major tasks of technical revolution set forth by the Leader, and to redouble their efforts to reinforce production processes for themselves, so as to increase the output of various kinds of steel with the use of existing assets and radically improve the quality of products.

They pledged themselves to launch a mass campaign for maximum economy and maximum increased production by participating in meticulous economic management with the attitude of a master towards the economic life of the nation. They expressed their firm determination to hit the production target for this year by October 10 and outstrip the production level for the end of 1973 envisaged in the Six-Year Plan by more than 27 per cent before the end of this year, and thus powerfully demonstrate the high revolutionary enthusiasm and militant spirit of the heroic Korean working class.

Meantime, the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the February 8 Vinalon Factory, the Chollima June 4 Rolling Stock Factory, the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant, the Chollima Chongsan Cooperative Farm and many other factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in every field of the national economy had employees' meetings, where the attendants expressed their firm resolve to accelerate independent national reunification and effect a great revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction, true to the instruction of the Leader.

This Year's Targets Topped One after Another

The working people of our country who are dashing forward at the speed of Chollima, upholding the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan put forward by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, have brought about a great upswing in production and fulfilled this year's plans one after another.

As of August 27 last the poultry workers at the Pyongsong Chicken Plant honourably fulfilled this year's plan which was twice as much as the last year's.

During the plan period they actively introduced advanced techniques and devoted all their talents and enthusiasm to the production of eggs, overfulfilling their daily assignments by more than 50 per cent.

With a view to producing cheap eggs for the people, they completely automated the hatching and feeding processes and applied advanced methods to chicken tending. They have thus made a great success in raising the yield of eggs and lowering the production cost.

Besides, the Hwapyong Ironware Factory, the North Hwanghae Province's Geological Survey Corps, the Farm Implement Factory in Sunan District, Pyongyang and many other factories carried out their plans for the year by the end of August last. And entering September, the Pyongyang Women's Garment Factory, the Onchon Silk Mill, the Changyon Paper Mill and many other factories and enterprises also finished the year's plans one after another.

The workers and technicians of those factories and enterprises which have finished the plans for this year are making further innovations, not content with the successes attained.

New Type of Small Tractors in Production

The September 25 Tractor Plant in our country has succeeded in making the prototype of wheeled small tractor "Advance" and started a full-scale production of the tractors.

The tractor is effective in plowing and weeding small plots, pumping, thrashing, spraying chemicals in orchards and hauling in the intermediate zones and mountainous regions. With light weight, low silhouette and readily adjustable wheel span, this tractor has 6 times as much tilling capacity as that of a pair of oxen. Capable of easily carrying approximately 1.2 tons of load over sloping lanes, it will be particular help in solving the problem of hauling in mountain farm villages.

It has been newly designed to suit the characteristic of farming and terrain conditions in our country, at the personal suggestion of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is deeply concerned for freeing the farmers in the intermediate and mountainous zones from toilsome work as early as possible.

Workers of the May 10 Factory bring about a steady growth in the production of sets of tractor factory equipment by unfolding an extensive technical innovation movement

South Korea—a Show Window of "the Rich Getting Richer" and "the Poor Getting Poorer"

We went to Seoul on September 12 to cover the second session of the north-south full-dress Red Cross talks. What impressed us strongly on our arrival was that Seoul was a terribly congested city where the people were just struggling to earn their daily bread.

The city stretches over an area of 613 square kilometres, with more than 8,000 inhabitants per square kilo. It was overpeopled like an overloaded bean sprouts container.

During our sightseeing in the city, we happened to see a number of mansions nestling amongst trees on the Han-gang River, mansions surrounded by high walls which were topped with barbed-wire entanglements at that.

My guide did not answer right away to my question: "Who lives there?" But I could immediately tell from their location and appearance that they were undoubtedly some of the "robbers' quarter"—the target of the people's resentment— as I had read about it in the south Korean publications.

The mansions like what we saw were built by plundering people, each worth 40-100 million won. So, the south Korean publications nicknamed a block of them a "robbers' quarter" or "10-billion-won quarter" so that the people might get some idea of how they came into being.

The tall buildings in the centre of the city have nothing to do with the ordinary people either.

One day we were invited to a luncheon, which was arranged in the "Carl Building" of the Sogong-dong street by the advisers to the south Korean side. We perceived at the luncheon that the building was also for foreigners and high-ranking officials and not for the ordinary run of people at all.

According to Seoul citizens, the owner of that building, one of the biggest businessmen in south Korea, was raking up 2.5 million won per hour.

I asked one of the employees in the building how much it costs for a meal there. 3,000 won was his reply.

His word reminded me of the south Korean press report released earlier that the monthly wage of a bus conductress in Seoul was 5,000 won. This means that 18-hour long daily labour for a full month brings her no more money than needed for a privileged man to eat two meals in the "hotel" of that building. Naturally, the working people pay little attention to it.

The owner of that building became a millionaire, needless to say, by committing irregularities hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the men of power in south Korea.

When I took a bird's-eye view of the streets up in the building, I could see shabby huts sprawling even atop hills.

A mere glance at them was enough to gather that the occupants of those huts were in a bad fix.

Some live in the grand-scale, ultra-luxurious mansions eating a meal worth 3,000 won on the one hand and on the other many people have to build cardboard cottages even on the tops of hills to shelter themselves from the weather. This hard fact brought me the poignant realization that there was extremely wide gulf between rich and poor in the south Korean society and that it was full of contradictions.

It was not by chance that the south Korean publications commented that "Seoul is a city of huge slums, a city of the poor."

When one of my colleagues, up on Mt. Pukak-san, tried to shoot with his camera a place where the houses of ordinary people stood roof by roof, the south Korean guide had the impertinence to say that "It is not Seoul," demanding him to photograph the hotels and buildings in Chongro District, and, worse still, kept him from photographing by stretching out his hand right before the camera. This was also intended to cover up the real picture of Seoul where "the rich are getting richer" and "the poor are getting poorer."

During our stay in Seoul, a startling fact was brought to our knowledge.

It might be so for the reason that we were shown around the city by the guides of the south Korean side, but anyhow there were not to be seen the shoe-shining boys, gum peddlers, beggars and A-frame coolies who were so frequently dealt with by the south Korean publications.

I remembered that the south Korean publications deplored over the fact that an ever increasing number of boys had to take up jobs, crowding the city. Where all these shoe-shining boys gone?

On the evening of our arrival in Seoul, we put that question to an already-acquainted south Korean journalist. He was much embarrassed to answer that the authorities concerned had carried them away the devil knows where.

The south Korean authorities took strong measures, so to speak, but failed to keep all of them out of Seoul.

Through the window of my car passing by the lanes, I saw with half an eye that there were many hole-in-the-wall stores and large crowds of basket-carrying peddlers, hand-cart drivers, the children who did not look like school boys or girls.

One of the men I met asked me what my impression of Seoul was. I told him: It seems to me that the rich are living in luxury and none other. At this he responded: "That is Seoul as you have seen. Freedom is guaranteed for the rich, not for the poor. And the poor are denied even the opportunity of schooling."

On the eve of our departure from Seoul, one of the citizens said to us: "Please, don't think that what you have seen this time guided by the authorities concerned represents the people's life here. Those places you have been shown around have nothing to do with us ordinary people. I hope you would have a chance to see the life of the lowest section of people." His remark was not without reason. Nonetheless, some of the trumpeters in the pay of the south Korean authorities were blowing trumpets hard in a vain attempt to make one believe that the gorgeous life of the privileged circles shows the whole aspect of Seoul. They even tried to press us for that sort of impression.

Short as our sojourn in Seoul was, we keenly realized from a few things we saw there that the south Korean society was really unfair and unequal.

A visit to Seoul, a city of ever widening gulf between rich and poor, convinced us deeply again of the great excellence of the socialist system in the northern half of the DPRK under which the people are enjoying a hapoy life all alike under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Li Song Bok

Shanties clustered together up on mountain slopes in Seoul

South Korean children who at their ages should be made to learn have to do shoe-shining, denied schooling

Foul Political Aims of Those Going against Fellow Countrymen's Aspiration

With the second session of the north-south Korea Red Cross talks held in Seoul on September 13, Pak Jung Hi and his group launched a hysteric propaganda campaign against our side on a full scale.

The south Korean rulers set in motion all the Seoul and local mass com. media in their pay to let loose a stream of outrageous, provocative statements that the speech of the head of the DPRK Red Cross delegation and its advisers' congratulatory speeches at the second session "were run through with propaganda and politics," that our side turned the meeting hall into an "arena of propaganda," that our side "spoke of" humanitarianism and the spirit of loving the country and the nation but "were likely to harbor some other intentions" and even that "there is no need to carry on the dialogue with the communists any longer."

This chorus of vilifications and provocative utterances by the south Korean rulers and their trumpeters is, without exception, the preposterous, tricky propaganda which has nothing to do with the reasonable stand taken up again by our side at the Seoul talks. All these are nothing else but the underhand, brazen-faced and traitorous acts intended to achieve the foul political aims of checking further dissemination of the great *Juche* idea which has been attracting an increasing number of the south Korean people with great force, of preventing our patriotic assertions from spreading wider among them and of camouflaging the true colors of those who are against the successful progress of the Red Cross talks and national reunification as well.

As for the speeches of our side, the target of the malignant slander by the south Korean reactionaries, they are the lofty, patriotic appeal that puts stress on the need for all the people to make joint efforts to alleviate the fellow countrymen's sufferings caused by the territorial split, pull down the barrier between the north and south and, furthermore, achieve the reunification of the country, their long-cherished national desire. As is clear to all, our people's misfortunes and sufferings are ascribable to the division of our country into the north and south, and can be completely removed only by putting an end to the national split and realizing national reunification.

Therefore, in the speeches at the session our side emphasized strongly the need to give full play to the humanitarian and patriotic spirit for a success in the Red Cross talks so as to mitigate the sufferings of the people in the north and south and thus lay a stepping stone for national reunification.

Our speeches fully reflect the irresistible, ardent desire of all the people in the north and south and conform to the basic spirit of the north-south joint statement providing for a positive assistance to the Red Cross talks. They are an overall manifestation of humanitarianism.

The south Korean rulers are raising a hue and cry against us as if we were putting an "obstacle" in the way of the Red Cross work by conducting the "political propaganda," but they themselves are seeking to achieve the foul political aims by clamouring noisily about the "purity" of the Red Cross work.

The graphic evidence is furnished by the absurd statements released by the mass com. media at their disposal that they have now "experienced the difficulty of dialogue with the communists," that they have "reached identity of views on the need to take the lead in an all-out security" and that a "basis should be laid for victory in the dialogue-accompanied confrontation by scoring success in the work for creating new villages."

Describing the north-south Korea Red Cross talks as a sort of "confrontation," they prattle about the "all-out security" and feverishly rave that "a wave of liberalism will rise in the northern half, too."

Anyone, however brazen-faced, can hardly say that the acts of the south Korean rulers are in accord with the inherent mission of the Red Cross and humanitarianism.

This affords a glaring proof that they are picking on our side who has been making the sincere efforts for the successful Red Cross talks, under the unwarrantable pretext of the "purity" of the Red Cross and that they are pursuing the dirty political aims behind the scene.

The south Korean rulers merely pay a lip service to the mitigation of the sufferings of the "dispersed families" and to national reunification. In fact, they do not want to see national reunification, but intend to convert the Red Cross talks into a tool for their political propaganda against our side while protracting it indefinitely.

Such an intention of theirs was disclosed, when they applied a delaying tactics to the adoption and announcement of the text of agreement of the second session of the talks; it was adopted and made public not on September 13, the day of the session, but on the 14th on account of the south Korean side's manoeuvres.

Nevertheless, after our delegation returned to Pyongyang, the south Korean publications made a vain attempt, at someone's instigation, to shift on to our side the responsibility for the delayed adoption of the agreement, by spreading a false rumor that it could be adopted as a result of their "desperate persuasion" and "eruption of the justifiable indignation of the masses."

To tell the truth, at the working-level meeting the south Korean side hampered the smooth discussion about the draft agreement for the trifling reasons and under one pretext or other, and was compelled to agree on it in face of the reasonable stand taken by our side. But they were against the adoption at the day of the session, finding fault with this or that.

It was obvious that the south Korean side was furthering some undesirable political aims in connection with the adoption of the agreement. They dragged it on without making any particular response and, in the end, tried to avoid it on new pleas—the time of cocktail or dinner party is pressing and the place for adoption of the agreement has not been ready yet, so on and so forth.

Therefore, the delegation of our side exposed the despicable scheme of the south Korean side to abuse for their foul political aims the opportunity of adopting the agreement, and pressed them hard to meet our persistent demand for the adoption.

As a result of our sincere efforts, the text of agreement was formally signed and made public at 6:50 p.m. on September 14.

Why the south Korean side engineered such an unreasonable manoeuvre? They were scared by the south Korean people's enthusiastic welcome to our delegation and their absolute support of our side's just demand pervaded with the spirit of loving the country and the nation at the talks. So, they staged such a clumsy farce as to pick on our delegation and show off their "services" in an attempt to weaken the south Korean people's trust in our delegation and dampen their ardent longing for the northern half of the DPRK.

Next, we can not overlook a series of restriction the south Korean rulers placed on our journalists' free news coverage during the second session.

During their stay in Seoul, our newsmen looked around a number of places according to the schedule worked out by the south Korean side. In this course outrageous acts were committed; some persons wearing the insignias of "guide" of the South Korean Red Cross or its badges kept the windows of the bus shut to prevent our newsmen from photographing the streets. When the bus got to the destination, our newsmen tried to shoot with their cameras a panoramic view of Seoul. At the moment, the south Korean "guides" pulled the sleeves of our newsmen and even stretched out their hands right before the still and movie cameras to intercept the photographing. Even policemen in uniform openly joined in these rude acts; they barred our newsmen from the conversation with the south Korean people by violently pushing aside the latter or taking them away by the scruff of the neck.

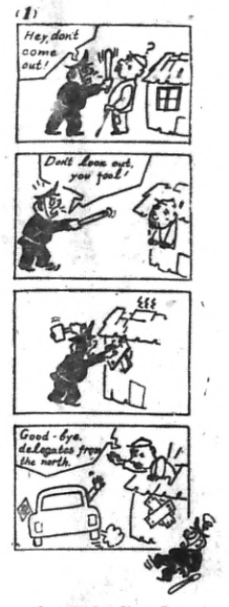
Nor is this all. When the bus carrying our newsmen drove along the street, a gang of strange fellows—either plain-clothes policemen or hooligans assigned to the special task—appeared on the scene and shouted "Away with your camera!" shaking their fists and letting loose a stream of invectives.

What our newsmen experienced in Seoul were really intolerable for them who are accustomed to free news coverage, without any restriction or control, under the great solicitude and affection of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Right in south Korea they suffered such foul insults which they had never done before anywhere, at home or abroad. It was far beyond imagination for them who have been educated to the beautiful manners in our country, the time-honoured country of courtesy in the East.

These acts of the south Korean side reveal in all nakedness that the south Korean rulers are turning a deaf ear to the nation-wide demand for reunification and are trying to conceal something from the people in the northern half, far from helping promote understanding between the people in north and south Korea by making their realities known among them truthfully and that they are trumpeting about some sort of "freedom" but are restricting it in deed.

Pak Hae Chon



Cartoon by Choe Gun

Japanese Hooligans Must Stop Group Assaults on Korean Students in Japan

Over 200 delinquent students of the Teikyo High School repeatedly committed intolerable group assaults on students of the senior course of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School at the Jujo railway station on September 8, according to a report.

At around 7:50 that morning when a second year student Cha of the senior course of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School came out of the station on his way to the school, five delinquent students of the Teikyo High School who were waiting there attacked and beat him, inflicting a bruise on his waist. This incident was followed by another assault by over 200 depraved students of the Teikyo High School on a first year student Kwak of the senior course of the same Korean school who happened to be at the railway station.

The ever more rampant group assaults of Japanese hooligans on Korean students in Japan are an outrageous criminal act of trampling underfoot the rights of Korean students in Japan and infringing upon their democratic, national rights and, at the same time, an expression of the naked hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

These barbarous group assaults were by no means chance incidents but criminal acts committed in a planned, organized and open way at the instigation of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese reactionaries are zealously shielding and encouraging such group assaults of Japanese hooligans upon Korean students in Japan.

The Korean people will not tolerate group assaults continuously committed by Japanese corner boys in defiance of repeated warnings.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The constantly intensified persecution and repression of the Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese authorities will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of all the Korean people, and, sooner or later, an end will be put to this unjust act."

The Japanese authorities must stop all the barbarous assaults of delinquent students of Japan on Korean students in Japan and take proper steps to prevent the recurrence of such criminal acts.

If the Japanese authorities persist in their manoeuvring to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan, defying the repeated warnings of our people, they will be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

"Liberal Democracy" of South Korea Is a Camouflage of Fascist Dictatorship

The south Korean rulers have been harping on the statements and assertions which run counter to the basic spirit of the north-south joint statement.

This can be seen from their propaganda about the socalled "liberal democracy."

They made an outrageous statement that the north-south joint statement should be dealt with on the basis of the "idea manifested in the ROK's constitution," that is, the "idea of liberal democracy." Some time ago they brought out an advocacy of the "reunification under the system of liberal democracy" and have recently gone the length of declaring without hesitation that "our goal is precisely to reunify the country under liberal democracy."

It is one of the key principles clarified in the north-south joint statement that the two sides should refrain from imposing their social systems on the other in their effort to settle the question of reunification.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities, laying stress upon some sort of "idea manifested in the constitution" and "system of liberal democracy," rave that the question of reunification should be solved in reliance on that "idea" and under that "system."

"Liberal democracy" now advertized by the south Korean authorities is nothing else than the "south Korean-styled" replica of bourgeois democracy the dirty nature of which was brought to full light long ago.

With regard to the reactionary nature of bourgeois democracy, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Bourgeois democracy provides the billionaires with the freedom of exploiting and plundering the working people to make riches and of oppressing them at will, but it allows only the freedom of wearing rags and starving to death to the toiling masses." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 170.)

A tiny handful of men placed in a position to exploit and oppress the working people as they please are given the unrestricted privileges and allowed to tyrannize over them, whereas the working people, the absolute majority of the population, are denied the political right, subjected to humiliation like slaves and suffer from unemployment and hunger—this is a vivid picture presented by bourgeois dictatorship under the guise of "democracy."

The preachers of "liberal democracy" in south Korea are now working the hardest to embellish the rotten "liberal democracy," prattling that "which social system is better to live is to be decided not by the "propaganda" but by actuality and that the "excellence of the system of liberal democracy" was "proved" long ago.

No flowery words, however, can help anyone in talking black into white.

In south Korea today the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and political activity are given only to the present rulers and the privileged circles who serve them as a foothold in society. All the rest of people are allowed only the freedom of submitting themselves to the rulers under any circumstances.

The freedoms of organizing political parties and of their political activity, which are granted to the working class in capitalist countries as a whole, have been outlawed in south Korea; the patriots' activities are most cruelly suppressed and even the politicians of the opposition parties within the ruling circle are "brought under the law" for their political statements at the "national assembly."

The ordinary people in particular are trodden underfoot by the tyrannical ruling class, governed and controlled by the notorious "anti-communist law" and other fascist evil laws in their daily life.

Now operating in south Korea are the troops 700,000 strong, 400,000 spies and intelligence agents and more than 50,000 policemen, with over 4,000 fascist evil laws enforced. On top of these, south Korea has been under the "state of emergency." All these have driven the people to the verge of suffocation. And yet the south Korean rulers describe them as "freedom" and "democracy." From this one can easily tell what the "liberal democracy" in south Korea is like.

The reactionary nature of "liberal democracy" is fully revealed also by the economic life.

The key branches of the south Korean economy are in the hands of ten or more big businessmen closely associated with the U.S. and Japanese monopolies and are in the hands of the landlords who account for less than 4 per cent of all the peasant households.

The comprador capitalists and landlords are free to oppress and exploit the working people and commit all hues of irregularities in league with the authorities to make riches. This brings them an ultra-luxurious life. Meanwhile, millions of ordinary people are pinched with hunger and poverty; they can hardly find a shelter even in slums, moving from one rented room to another. Moreover, the middle and small entrepreneurs are going bankrupt because of the difficulties in obtaining raw materials, financing and marketing, and are joining in the big army of unemployed in a steady flow.

The landless and foodless peasants as well as those who have deserted their farm villages roam the streets hunting for job and food.

According to the official data, south Korea has 7.7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed ("Hanguk Statistic Year Book," 1967 ed., pp. 164-66; pp. 172-73.) and nearly 10 million inhabitants are left without a house. ("Haptong Year Book," 1970 ed., p. 208.) Added to these are 1.4 million foodless peasant households. ("Local Administration," 1967 issue, No. 7.)

Such being the reality in south Korea, its rulers preach that the people are enjoying "freedom." It is ridiculous indeed!

A few exploiters enjoy the unrestricted freedom of possessing all wealth exclusively and plundering people at random, but the absolute majority of people have, against their will, only the "freedom" of being thrown out of job at any time, the "freedom" of starving to death and the "freedom" of shivering from cold without a shelter. This is the sort of "freedom" in south Korea if there is any.

In order to get rid of poverty in south Korea, it is essential to solve the land problem first of all and extricate the peasants, the absolute majority of its population, from the fetters of colonial feudal exploitation.

At present some 100,000 landlords own 40 per cent of the total arable land in south Korea to exploit the peasants making up 1.4 million households. This is an important factor in devastating agriculture and impoverishing the peasants, and a major stumbling block to the social development of south Korea.

For solution of this problem a democratic agrarian reform must be enforced to free the peasants from the feudal yoke.

In fact, for the past decade alone agriculture in south Korea has been devastated more and more severely by south Korean authorities in pursuance of their reactionary, agricultural policy.

According to the official data, south Korea exported 1.16 million tons of rice in 1936 and has turned into an area of chronic famine since then; it had to import 600,000 tons of food in 1961, the year of the "military coup," 1.5 million tons in 1968, 2 million tons in 1970 and over 3 million tons in 1971.

As the data show, the south Korean agriculture, the share of which covers 57.7 per cent of the total national output, is brought to ruin. south Korea depends on foreign countries for food more and more heavily and the peasants' living goes from bad to worse year by year. This is an irrefutable proof that south Korea has been reduced to a land of poverty, far from getting out of it.

Facts tell us that "liberal democracy" vaunted by the south Korean rulers is only for the privileged circles but is in no way for the masses of the people.

"Liberal democracy" in south Korea is the phony democracy without freedom. It is a synonym for fascist dictatorship and is nothing else but a high-sounding slogan designed to cover up the reactionary, anti-popular rule that has left the overwhelming majority of the working people poor and rightless as ever.

Now, by clamouring for reunifying the country on the basis of "liberal democracy" the south Korean rulers mean to impose the rotten social system of theirs upon the northern half of the DPRK. It is, by nature, a reproduction of the notorious scheme for "reunifying the country by prevailing over communism." It is a violation of the agreements stipulated in the north-south joint statement and a nonsensical daydream at that.

The people in the northern half are the full-fledged masters of the country, taking power into their hands. They are the dignified people who exercise their sacred sovereignty in all fields of life, political, economic, cultural and social.

Life proves that communism is the most advanced ideology showing bright future of mankind and that the socialist system set up in the northern half is excellent beyond comparison with the "liberal democratic system" in south Korea. But we have never forced it on south Korea and have no intention to do so either.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We do not allow anyone to impose his will upon us and we, on our part, do not intend to force our will on others." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 192.)

What government will be established in a reunified country will be decided by the general will of the people.

Any attempt of a political grouping or privileged circles to apply coercion to solve the problem to be decided by the will of all people, is tantamount to a pipe dream.

The people in the northern half immeasurably value and love their socialist system, the invaluable gain of the revolution, and are doing all they can to consolidate and develop it. For all that, the south Korean rulers deem it possible to impose the outworn social system of theirs upon our people, the system invariably attended with exploitation, oppression, unemployment and poverty. No doubt they are more foolish than the dog trying to catch up with a cock.

The Chilean People Will Surely Win Victory in Their Struggle for Independent Development of the Country

The Chilean people celebrated the 162nd anniversary of the independence of their country in the crucible of the fruitful struggle for its genuine independence and socialism.

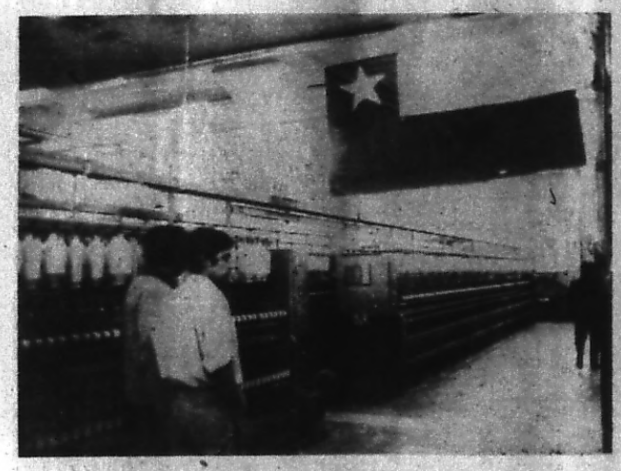
On September 18, 1810 they won the independence of Chile through the long-drawn, unflinching struggle against Spanish colonialist rule. This was an event of deep significance in the history of the Chilean people, who were then subjected to oppression and humiliation under the accursed colonial rule. Later on, their independence was cruelly trampled under foot by the U.S. imperialists.

The valiant Chilean people fought against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and enslavement and for the independent development of the country. As a result, they set up the united people's coalition government in 1970 and thus brought in a new era of the worthy struggle for progress and prosperity in Chile.

Nowadays the Chilean government and people under the leadership of President Salvador Allende Gossens have been boldly enforcing various socio-economic reforms one after another for the creation of a new life.

They have scrapped a series of agreements on military base which had been imposed on them by the U.S. imperialists and taken measures to drive their aggressor army out of Chile. Meanwhile, they have nationalized a large number of collieries, mines, companies and banks which were owned by the U.S. imperialist monopolies and domestic reactionaries, confiscated more than 700 large estates and distributed them to the peasants.

Many factories and enterprises have been built anew. At the same time, the financial system has been reorganized and big successes have been scored in housing construction, anti-illiteracy campaign and struggle for full employment and improvement of education and public health service.



Part of the Yarur Textile Industry in Chile

As for foreign relation, the Chilean government opposes the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and enslavement, strives to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and actively supports the tri-continental peoples in their anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The victory of the democratic forces in Chile and the new, revolutionary changes that have been taking place there deal a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and powerfully encourage other Latin American people in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle."

The splendid victory and success won by the Chilean people in their struggle for creation of a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, prove a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists and give a strong inspiration to other Latin American people's revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and enslavement and for freedom and independence.

The Korean people fully support the progressive home and foreign policies of the Chilean government, heartily rejoice over the successes of the Chilean people and warmly congratulate them.

At present the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are committing all manner of sinister, subversive and sabotaging acts including plots for a coup in a frantic attempt to frustrate the revolutionary changes now afoot in Chile and thus regain their old position in that country.

With no amount of manoeuvres, however, can they ever check the vigorous forward movement of the Chilean people actively supported and encouraged by the progressive people the world over.

The peoples of Korea and Chile are closely united through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle. The recent establishment of the diplomatic relations between them in particular is of great importance in an overall development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Chilean people on the occasion of the 162nd anniversary of their independence, and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle to build socialism.

Despicable Slander of U.S. Imperialists against Our Country

U.S. State Department spokesman Bray, croaking that socialist countries "are supplying arms to Arab terrorists in the Middle East," hammered away at the poppy-cock on September 21 that "North Korea has provided direct assistance to at least some of the organizations in the Middle East which are operating in the field of terrorism."

This is a most base trick of the U.S. imperialists to shift their responsibility for the present tension in the Middle East onto others by covering up the aggressive act onto which they are egging the Israeli aggressors and excusing themselves from it.

Lurking behind Bray's naming of our country in particular is an insidious political aim which cannot be overlooked.

Feeling uneasy and fretful about the fact that the prestige and influence of our country are rising high as never before in the international arena and the number of those who support and sympathize with our country is steadily increasing throughout the world, the U.S. imperialists have hatched a new, cunning trick to impair our country.

Such trick of U.S. imperialism is a despicable one which can be employed only by those who fear justice and truth and are engrossed in deception and swindling. This is one more patent proof showing that U.S. imperialism stops at nothing to attain its aggressive aim.

With such mean trick the U.S. imperialists try to sully the prestige of our country. This is a foolish act of those devoid of reason. The trick of theirs only shows with added clarity the dirty nature of U.S. imperialism that employs the gangster-like logic of describing aggression as peace and subjugation as independence.

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader and chieftain of terrorism, murder, destruction and pillage.

With no slander or vilification against our Republic can the U.S. imperialists cover up their dirty true colour as the wrecker of peace and security, strangler of the sovereignty and independence of nations, ferocious hangman and organizer of counter-revolutionary "white terrorism.

The U.S. imperialists must take their hands of aggression off all parts of the world to which they have stretched out to attain their wild ambition for world domination, discontinue their act of infringing upon and trampling under foot the freedom, independence, sovereignty and security of other countries and wrecking peace and put an end to their dirty, criminal machinations to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

South Korean Workers Keep Persistent Struggle for Wage Hike

Representatives of over 23,000 workers in the south Korean textile industry held a meeting some time ago and vehemently denounced the criminal move of the villainous employers to restrict wage hike and strongly demanded the payment in time of the full amount of increased wages they won through their struggle, according to a report from Seoul.

Through a persistent struggle for wage hike the textile workers wrested from their employers a promise to increase the wages, according to a report. But, recently the employers have shelved this matter by taking advantage of the socalled "wage system based on productivity" cooked up by the south Korean authorities to put down the workers' demand for wage hike.

Earlier, the Inchon dockers demanded their employer to raise wages by 20.8 per cent and rose in the struggle to push through their demand.

And more than 120 nurses in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, held a meeting, at which they scathingly denounced the hospital authorities for forcing hard toil upon them on low wages and strongly demanded a 28 per cent wage rise.

The struggle of the south Korean workers for wage increase is being further expanded as their life becomes more difficult due to the south Korean authorities, the exploitation under their aegis and the rise of commodity prices.

Militant Solidarity with Mozambique People

September 25 is the "day of solidarity with the Mozambique people" who are up in a vigorous anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the people and the combatants of the Liberation Front of Mozambique who are waging a dauntless struggle, tightly holding arms in their hands, under the leadership of the Liberation Front, for driving the Portuguese colonialists out of their land and winning national liberation and independence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, taught:

"The experience of the people's liberation struggle shows that a struggle which begins on a small scale develops gradually into a massive struggle and can emerge victorious in the end." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., pp. 134-35.)

Eight years have passed since the patriots and people in Mozambique raised the torch of armed struggle for national liberation on September 25, 1964.

The Mozambique guerilla army which started the armed struggle with its 250 members has now grown and strengthened into a large contingent comprising tens of thousands of men of the regular army and self-defense forces, into a powerful revolutionary force. And its fighting capacity is steadily increasing.

In response to the call of the Liberation Front, "Spread the flame across the whole land," the people and guerillas of Mozambique, taking the initiative, are fighting intense battles in vast areas and gaining brilliant combat results by annihilating numerous Portuguese aggressors and by destroying or capturing various kinds of weapons and combat equipment.

Through hard-fought battles the patriotic forces of Mozambique have held one-third of the territory.

In the liberated areas inhabited by one million people, a series of socio-economic reforms are being carried out in accordance with the policies of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and a new life is being created. Now the liberated areas have turned into a solid rear for the armed struggle and a reliable base guaranteeing the final victory of the national liberation revolution.

All these victories and achievements of the Mozambique people are a telling blow to the Portuguese aggressors and the U.S. imperialists, their supporters, and a strong encouragement to the African people in their fight for freedom and liberation.

At present the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are giving the Portuguese colonialists an enormous amount of war funds and lethal weapons and driving them continuously into the barbarous war of aggression against the Mozambique and other African peoples who have risen in the liberation struggle. The Portuguese colonialists are committing without scruple the criminal barbarity of arresting, imprisoning and killing people at random everywhere in Mozambique.

By no ruse, however, can they break the unbending fighting spirit of the Mozambique people who are up with firm confidence in the final victory.

The Korean people sternly denounce the vicious aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Portuguese colonialists against the Mozambique people.

The Portuguese aggressors must discontinue the barbaric homicidal war and withdraw at once with all their lethal weapons.

The Mozambique people enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world people will emerge victorious without fail in their just struggle.

People of the Arab Republic of Yemen Firmly Defend Revolutionary Gains

The Korean people congratulate the tenth anniversary of the revolution of the Arab Republic of Yemen, the national holiday of the Yemeni people.

The victory of the Yemeni revolution on September 26, 1962 opened a new vista in the Yemeni people's struggle for building a new life.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The people of the Arab Republic of Yemen who overthrew the old feudal monarchy and won the victory of the revolution in September 1962 have made many successes in the struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for the independent development of the country under the leadership of the Republican Council with His Excellency Al Eriani as its President."

In Yemen the agrarian reform has been carried out and land improvement and irrigation projects have been actively pushed ahead. As a result, agricultural production grows year after year.

Great successes have been scored in the building of the national industry. Textile mills, food processing factories, dye works and many other factories and enterprises have been set up, and they are excellently run by the diligent people of the Arab Republic of Yemen.

The Yemeni people devoted much efforts to road construction and gained great results.

A big stride has also been made in the national education, national culture and public health services.

The face of new-born Yemen is thus changing day by day.

All the changes and successes in the Arab Republic of Yemen are a valuable fruition of the labour endeavours of its people.

The government and people of the ARY are fighting for defending the national dignity of the Arab people against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. Also they are extending active support to the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and all other countries of the world fighting for freedom and liberation.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Yemeni people on their successes in the struggle for consolidation of national independence and for social progress, and actively support and encourage them in their just struggle.

The Yemeni people highly appreciate the successes and experiences the Korean people have gained by embodying the *Juche* idea in all fields of revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and they express full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country free from the interference of any outside forces. This greatly inspires our people.

The friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Yemen are becoming closer as days go by. The visit to our country by the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen from July 27 to August 1 this year was of epochal significance in further strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries and promoting reciprocal cooperation between them.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism will strengthen and develop still further, the Korean people heartily wish the ARY people great success in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

A partial view of San'a, the capital of the Arab Republic of Yemen

Bankruptcy and Ruin of Medium- and Small-scale Enterprises in South Korea Mirror Its Economic Crisis

Nowadays south Korea's economy is brought to unavoidable ruin by the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and the south Korean rulers' policy of dependence on the outside forces.

A glaring indication of this is that the medium- and small-sized enterprises, which represent the national economy of south Korea, find it harder than ever to maintain themselves and are going bankrupt one after another.

The aforesaid enterprises, which form an overwhelming proportion of industry, are all drawn into a "vortex of depression" now widespread in south Korea, accompanied by bankruptcy assuming greater dimensions than before.

This is ascribed right to the predatory colonial policy viciously pursued by the U.S. imperialists in recent years.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Reduced to a military appendage of U.S. imperialism, the south Korean economy is faced with unavoidable ruin.... Oppressed by American monopoly capital and comprador capital, national industry is disintegrating even more and is steadily advancing towards bankruptcy and ruin." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 139.)

The medium- and small-scale enterprises in south Korea are incessantly disintegrating and going bankrupt due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement, coupled with their policy of destroying the national economy of south Korea, and to the oppression of comprador capitalists.

Moreover, those enterprises are oppressed also by the foreign monopoly capitalists.

They are placed in a more and more difficult situation as a result of exaction of heavy taxes by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities.

Under the "regulations for tax rates" the privately-run medium- and small-sized enterprises are compelled to pay the tax twice as large as the "incorporated" enterprises.

To crown all, the tax amount increases year by year, and so do the tax items.

In recent four to five years the amounts of business and income taxes imposed on the medium- and small-scale enterprises have doubled or trebled, and over ten itmes been added to the taxation on them.

They have a great difficulty in maintaining themselves under the impact of various factors emanating from the baleful scheme of U.S. imperialism to destroy the national economy in south Korea.

Most of them are faced with serious difficulties in financing, obtaining raw materials and marketing.

Greatest of all is their financial difficulty.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities furnish huge funds for the comprador capitalists who are operating to meet the military demands like those who manufacture the "goods for delivery to the military" but deliberately suppress or suspend the allocation of fund to the medium- and small-scale enterprises.

As a result, they find it impossible to make a loan at banks, however hard they may try.

At the dictates of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities the banks allocate greater part of loans to comprador capitalists, and rule out the absolute majority of middle and small entrepreneurs.

Therefore, they have no other alternative but to depend on individuals for loan at high interest.

Those enterprises which rely on the private loan account for 86 per cent of the total in the manufacturing industry.

The sharp growth of the demand for private loan is naturally attended with a steady rise of the interest on it. A south Korean paper reports that the private loan to the south Korean middle and small entrepreneurs bears interest at the yearly rate of 46 per cent on an average.

As a matter of course, their incomes, in most cases, are swallowed up by paying the tax and the principal of private loan, and even the production cost can scarcely be covered. Small wonder that great many of them are inevitably in the red, and are either not functioning or are closed down in the end.

The medium- and small-scale enterprises find it extremely hard to get raw materials. This aggravates their difficulty in management.

Most of them purchase the raw materials at high prices, whether they are home-made or imported, from the comprador capitalists who own them exclusively.

They can hardly purchase them for the freeze or lack of fund. In case they do, they have to pay a lot of commission to brokers.

The prices of the imported raw materials doubled during the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This causes an ever greater difficulty to the medium- and small-scale enterprises dependent on the imported raw materials.

Added to all these are the difficulty in marketing.

In recent years the purchasing power for commodities has decreased as never before in south Korea. Goods are generally in poor demand. And yet foreign monopoly capital as well as the foreign surplus goods including the American and the Japanese are flooding the south Korean market. And this spells still acuter difficulty in marketing.

As seen above, the medium- and small-scale enterprises in south Korea are in a grave crisis due to difficulties in getting raw materials, financing and marketing, steadily advancing toward bankruptcy and ruin.

Even the watered-down data made public by a south Korean publication show that every year witnesses the bankruptcy and ruin of thousands of medium- and small-scale enterprises in south Korea.

It is a direct product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and the south Korean rulers' anti-popular policy of reliance on the outside forces.

The middle and small entrepreneurs can never free themselves from the menace of bankruptcy and ruin as long as they are under oppression of the foreign monopoly capital and as long as the economic system remains intact in south Korea, the system so established as to enrich the foreign monopoly capitalists and comprador capitalists, their accomplices.

Friendship Visits

☆ The delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Alois Jindra, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which came to visit our country on September 11 on the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang on the 17th by special plane.

☆ A vacationing group of Party workers of the Communist Party of China arrived in Pyongyang on the 12th for a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea. Head of the group is Comrade Wang Shoutao, Member of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Kwangtung Provincial Committee, and deputy head is Comrade Kuo Yu-feng, Alternate Member of the CPC Central Committee and a leading member of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee.

☆ A delegation of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers headed by Akira Iwai, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, representative member of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association and representative member of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers, came here on the afternoon of the 11th by ship to visit our country, invited by the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

☆ Irma Schwager, Member of the CC of the Communist Party of Austria and Chairman of the Women's Union, who came to our country on Sept. 12 at the invitation of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, left for home by air on the 19th.

☆ A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences led by its Secretary General Lin Shan arrived in Pyongyang on the 12th for a visit to our country.

☆ French scholar Henri Apter, representative of the International Automation Regulating Confederation, arrived in Pyongyang on the 12th to visit our country, invited by the Automation Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea.

☆ A delegation of young businessmen for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Mitsuo Isobe arrived in Pyongyang on the 15th for a visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade.

☆ A delegation of the Trade Unions of the Agriculture, Food Industry and Water Resources of Romania headed by its President Constantin Herescu arrived in Pyongyang on the 16th by plane for a visit to our country on the invitation of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

☆ A Cuban callisthenics team arrived in Pyongyang on the 16th by air to visit our country under this year's plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and Cuba.

☆ A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy headed by Michele Pistillo, a member of the parliament from the Communist Party, arrived in Pyongyang on the 19th by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

☆ A delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association headed by M. Rhamsuren, Chairman of the Mongolian Labour and Wage Committee and Chairman of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang by train on the afternoon of the 19th to visit our country on the invitation of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association.

☆ A delegation of culture of Romania headed by Jon Bred, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Culture and Education of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on the 19th by plane to make a visit to our country under the plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the RSR.

☆ A Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.G. Nikigel, Secretary of the CC of the Aviation Workers Trade Union of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on the 19th by air for a visit to our country on the invitation of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

☆ A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria led by Bogdan Kurteb, Corresponding Member and Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria, came to Pyongyang on the 19th by plane to visit our country on the invitation of the Academy of Engineering.

☆ A delegation of the Dar es Salaam University of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Pius Msekwa, Acting President of the University, arrived in Pyongyang on the 19th by air for a visit to our country on the invitation of Kim Il Sung University.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon*. No. 13014-274198